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ABSTRACT

This volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of all the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The purpose of this work is to assist OECD member countries in the development of their educational statistics so that published national data can be readily converted on the basis of a standardized system. In this context, the OECD Council has indorsed this present volume "as a suitable framework for the compilation of comparable educational statistics." In order to facilitate the use of the conversion key for the comparisons of the three educational systems included in this work, definitions of terms used in the OECD classification are listed in the first section. This section is followed by a series of charts for Finland, Germany and Japan, each with the following identical headings: 1) Type of Education or Institution; 2) Length of Study; 3) Entrance Requirements; 4) Certificate; 5) Full/Part Time; 6) Other Information; 7) OECD Classifications for Type of Education; and 8) OECD Classification for years of study. Data has been collected and arranged according to these headings. A bibliography is also included for each of the three nations. (FDI)

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CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

SP 004 443

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ED 067347

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CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES

FINLAND
GERMANY
JAPAN

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PARIS 1972

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was set up under a Convention signed in Paris on 14th December, 1960, which provides that the OECD shall promote policies designed:

- *to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;*
- *to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development;*
- *to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.*

The Members of OECD are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

INTRODUCTION

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of all OECD Member countries. It is a complement to the earlier OECD "handbook" for educational planners: Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning which was published in 1967; one of the conclusions of which was the need to establish a "conversion key for all OECD Member countries so that published national data can be readily converted on the basis of the standardized system" as proposed in the above publication*.

The purpose of both the "handbook" and this classification is to assist OECD Member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics.

In fact, although education is first and foremost a national concern, the problems experienced in the development of educational systems are often similar in a number of countries. For this reason, it may be useful to compare different countries' solutions to specific problems. But for such comparisons to be valid, they must be based on common terms of reference; the statistics must, insofar as possible, have the same meaning in the various countries concerned.

For the statistics published by national authorities to be used as a basis for inter-country comparisons, a classification system and a set of definitions must be adopted which are acceptable and applicable to all the countries interested in making such comparisons.

Efforts have been made in various OECD studies to publish statistics on as comparable a basis as possible; no classification of education systems in their entirety has yet been established. The preparation of such a classification for OECD Member countries was included in the programme of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel which has recently been replaced by the Education Committee.

* This publication was endorsed by the OECD Council "as a suitable framework for the compilation of comparable educational statistics".

The "handbook provides the basic analytical framework and rationale for the classification; the present study shows in detail how the different parts of each country's education system are related to the reference frame in the "handbook". It is intended to be a guide to anyone who wishes to compare or understand the structure of the education system in OECD Member countries.

To establish a conversion key for the different countries, we have to start with the national classification of each country; in principle, only those types of education or institutions which are explicitly treated in national statistics are included. The degree of detail in published statistics varies enormously from country to country, and this explains the divergence in the size of the entry for different countries in these volumes. Where appropriate, and when the information was available, other types of education have also been mentioned.

The next step was to compile maximum information on these different types of education so as to assess them qualitatively. The evaluation criteria included length of studies, admission requirements (i. e. previous schooling), qualifications conferred and the possibility of transfer to other types of education, organisation of studies on a full-time or on a part-time basis, and any other information of possible interest to potential readers.

On the basis of this information, each type of education or institution has been reclassified under the OECD system, both from the standpoint of standardized designation and in terms of its position on the educational ladder by year of study.

Since education is now being extensively reorganised in many countries, the present study attempts to present the existing situation but also to give an indication of changes which have occurred during the past ten years.

While the present classification is valid for the situation at the date mentioned for each country, it may no longer hold for the new educational structures and concepts towards which some countries are already moving: for example, the discontinuance of the notion of levels and grades, continuing or recurrent education, etc. These changes will be taken into account in future revisions of this classification.

Since educational statistics in most countries are still cast in a national mould which reflects traditional administrative needs, it is hoped that this conversion key may help to promote a better mutual understanding of the systems in the different countries, permit the compilation and presentation of comparable statistics and enable each country to identify easily what is covered by each aggregate presented in a particular study.

This classification was prepared for all OECD Member countries by the Directorate for Scientific Affairs of the OECD Secretariat on the basis of available information and was subsequently submitted to the appropriate national authorities for verification and approval. Responsibility for the work in the Secretariat was with Monique Solliliage of the Educational Investment and Development Division, assisted by Randolph Quenum, James Steel and Arne Isachsen.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE OECD CLASSIFICATION*

This is a classification by type of education and not by institution providing education. In fact, pupils of the same institution may, depending on the section or options chosen, take a general or vocational course, a course preparing them for higher studies, or a terminal course. Only the different types of education are suitable for inter-country comparison. A case in point is that of the universities: as educational institutions they may provide, in addition to courses leading to the officially recognised first university degree, courses of shorter duration leading to qualifications below first-degree level and comparable to those awarded by higher education institutions not having university status. Conversely, non-university institutions may award the equivalent of a university degree.

Pre-primary

Non-compulsory education preceding entrance into primary education.

Primary

Compulsory general education for all pupils. In systems providing a comprehensive-type education for all pupils which covers all or part of their compulsory schooling, only those years in which there is no differentiation (in the form of subject options) have been regarded as primary education.

General secondary

Education which is not direct preparation for an occupation.

Technical secondary

Education designed as direct preparation for an occupation or trade.

* For further details of this classification, the reader is referred to Chapter IX of Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning, OECD, 1967.

Secondary (a)

General or technical education offers pupils, upon completion, a relatively good chance of continuing their studies in a higher education establishment.

Secondary (b)

General or technical education, after which pupils have little chance of continuing to higher education.

This separation of secondary education into types (a) and (b) seems preferable to the frequently-used division into lower and upper levels or 1st and 2nd cycles because in more and more cases the lower level is common to all pupils (although sometimes composed of different sections) and only at the end of this period do pupils receive final guidance and make definitive choice concerning their future schooling.

Teacher training

Preparatory training for the teaching profession.

Non-university type higher education*

Higher education leading to a specific qualification, often occupational and, unlike the first university degree, generally not offering the possibility of pursuing doctorate or other post-graduate studies.

University type higher education*

The length of the different types of education varies from country to country. It was therefore considered advisable to specify the corresponding years of study in the educational scale so as to permit any regrouping necessary for inter-country comparisons.

* Where it has not been possible to make the distinction between non-university higher education and university higher education as defined here, the level of the degree awarded at the end of the different types of studies has been specified: below first-degree level, intermediate diploma (usually preparatory to first degree), first or basic degree, higher degree (above first degree), doctorate.

FINLAND

(June 1971)

Compulsory schooling: 9 years, from the age of 7 to 16

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education							
1.1. Lastentarhat (Pre-primary schools)	3	Age : 3 years		Full time: 9-10 h. a day. Part time: 4 h.	The children are divided into age groups. Nursery schools run by the local authorities are free of charge in general and those run by private ones always fee paying.	Pre-primary	-
2. Primary education Kansakoulut (Primary schools)					From their first year, pupils in both primary and secondary schools receive marks at the end of the two terms for every subject taught, as well as for conduct, attendance and discipline. Obtaining poor marks, the pupil may have to stay one more year in the same class. The primary schools are municipalised, receiving State subsidies, on an average 70-80 per cent of the running costs.		
2.1. Varsinaiset kansakoulut (Regular primary school)	6-7	Usually the child starts school at 7, but provided he passes an aptitude test he may start at six.	Primary school leaving certificate. The pupil may start secondary school after 4-6 years in primary school.	Full time	The regular primary school is divided into : a lower stage 1-2 (or 1-3) and an intermediate stage 3-6 (or 3-7 or 4-7).	Primary	1-6 or 1-7
2.2. Kansalaiskoulut (Primary continuation school or civic school)	1-3	Finished regular primary school	Certificate stating that the pupil has finished 8 years at school. No special final exam. This certificate gives access to vocational schools.	Full time	Usually the pupil stays 6 years in the regular primary school, followed by 2 years in civic school. Often a 9th voluntary year is offered. The main sections are : handicraft, domestic science, commercial, agricultural and technical.	General secondary (b)	7-8

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
2.3. Peruskoulut (basic schools)	9			Full time	In 1967 the Government introduced a bill which set out the framework of a new basic school of comprehensive type, which should be completed all over the country within 16 years. This school will replace the present primary school and the first cycle of secondary school (intermediate school). The new basic school shall consist of 6 years junior level and 3 years at senior level.	General Secondary (a)	1-9
1st cycle	6						
2nd cycle	3						
3. General Secondary education 1st cycle or short courses							
3.1. Kunnalliset Keskikoulut (1st cycle secondary school or intermediate school)	5	After four years in primary school	There is no special examination but each pupil receives a diploma stating that he has completed the first stage of his secondary education (intermediate school). This gives access to the gymnasium and to certain technical and professional colleges.	Full time	They belong administratively to the primary schools and are non-fee paying. One compulsory and one optional subject can be added to the curriculum - giving possibilities of concentrating studies on a group of related subjects.	General Secondary (a)	5-9
	3-4	After six years in primary school					7-9/10
4. General Secondary education 2nd cycle or long courses							
4.1. Oppikoulut (General secondary schools)	8	After 4 years in primary school a general examination must be passed. This exam, which is the same throughout the country, together with the candidate's primary school record and	The matriculation consists of two certificates: certificate awarded by the matriculation Examination Board and the secondary school leaving certificate, issued by the school.	Full time	There are more private schools than State schools, both types are under the supervision of the National Board of Schools, and the same curricula are followed. At the State school as well as at the private ones, fees must be paid, but for families with financial difficulties tuition is free of charge. In many State schools the classes are mixed but there are also separate	General Secondary (a)	5-12
- Keskikoulut or 1st cycle	5						5-9
- Lukiot or 2nd cycle	3						10-12

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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		the teacher's report, determines the pupil's future schooling.	After 5 years the intermediate school certificate is obtained and many pupils leave the school.		schools for boys as well as for girls. The private schools are usually mixed. Usually the general secondary schools are divided into two stages (5 + 3) but at some schools an 8-year continuous course leading to the matriculation exam is offered. In a few places the old 8-year classical gymnasium is still in force. Some schools are based on six years in primary school, offering courses of 6 or 7 years duration. At some schools only the three-year 2nd cycle is offered (gymnasium/lukio). It has a modern language and a mathematics section. For the time being there are parallel forms of school from the fourth year of primary. It is in order to avoid this, that the new basic school has been introduced. As a consequence, the junior level (1st cycle) secondary school will disappear and the common trunk will be nine years (basic school) plus three years (gymnasium).		10-12
5. Special education							
5.1. Kuuromykkäin- ja sokeainkoulut, etc. (Schools for deaf-mutes and the blind, etc.)	8			Full time	The children are looked after in special boarding-schools and in special classes inside the communal school system. There are also four State boarding-schools for children with great mental defects, and 20 boarding-schools (both public and private) for mal-adjusted children.	Special education Primary/ Secondary	1-8
5.2. Apukoulut (Auxiliary schools)	8			Full time	There are special classes for the mentally handicapped children inside the communal school system.	Special education Primary/ Secondary	1-8

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6. Kansanopistot-jakorkeakoulut (Folk high schools/ Academies)					The Danish Parson Grundtvig was the founder of the folk high schools in Finland. The pupils are usually older than 16 years. The schools are residential. The principal branches of education are literature, history and sociology. The schools are run by cultural or youth organisations or various Christian associations. By far the greatest part of the pupils come from the country.		
6.1. Kansanopistot (Folk high school)	1	Finished compulsory school. Age: 16 years	The courses give access to the folk academies and various other schools	Full time		General Secondary (a)	Variable
6.2. Kansankorkea-koulut (Folk academy)	1-2	Finished a course at a folk high school or similar education. Minimum age: 17 years	The courses may give admission to further schooling where the inter-mediate school certificate is generally required	Full time	The courses are adapted to the wishes of each pupil. At some of the schools the intermediate school certificate may be granted. At some of the Academies there are two-year courses for education of youth leaders.	General Secondary (a)	Variable
7. Aikuiskasvatus (Adult Educa-tion)							
7.1. Iltaoppikoulut (General secondary school - evening classes)	3	Compulsory school	Leaving certificate	Evening classes	There are 3 year courses, both for the intermediate school certificate and the matriculation exam.	General secondary (a/b) (Complementary education)	Variable
7.2. Työväenopistot (Workers' evening schools)	Vari-able	Age: 16 years	Variable	-	A variety of courses are offered. Education is given in practical as well as theoretical subjects. More than 200 institutions offer such courses.	General/ Technical Secondary (b) (Comple-mentary education)	Variable
7.3. Kirjeopistot (Correspondence courses)	Vari-able	-	-	-	Practical and theoretical courses are offered. The schools are private.	"	Variable

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8. Ammatikoulut (Technical and vocational education)							
8.1. Maatalous oppilaitokset (Agricultural schools)							
8.1.1. Maamies- ja pienviljelijäkoulut (Farmers' school)	1	Compulsory school Age: 17 years	Leaving certificate giving access to the Institute of Agriculture	Full time	The courses comprise six months at school and five and a half months practical work. The schools are residential.	Technical Secondary (b)	9
8.1.2. Maanviljelyskoulut (Agricultural schools)	2	Compulsory school Age: 17 years	The title "maanviljelysteknikko" is obtained giving access to the "maatalousopisto" (Institute of Agriculture)	Full time	The first year is 2/3 practical, 1/3 theoretical teaching. The second year is similar to the course at the farmers' school. "Isäntäkoulut" are 1½ year residential schools offering similar courses.	Technical Secondary (b)	9-10
8.1.3. Maatalousteknilliset koulut (Agricultural technical schools)	2	Compulsory school Age: 17 years	Leaving certificate giving access to the "Maatalousopisto"	Full time	The students learn to handle agricultural machines.	Technical Secondary (b)	9-10
8.1.4. Maatalousopistot (Institute of Agriculture)	29 months	Age: 19 years, completion of farmers' school or the intermediate school plus one year of practical experience, or two years in another agricultural school	The title "Agrologi" is obtained	Full time	A two-year course is also given at "Maatalouskerho-opisto" giving the title "maatalouskerhoteknikko" (counsellor). There are several agricultural institutes either private or State owned. In some of them, instruction is given in Swedish language. Duration of studies is variable. The title "maataloustekniko" is obtained at the end of the shorter course.	Technical Secondary (b)	10-12
8.1.5. Maanviljelijäopistot (Institute of farmers)	19 months	Age: 19 years, completion of farmers' school	The title "maataloustekniko" is obtained	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	10-10½/11

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.2. Kotieläinhoitokoulut (Schools for stockbreeding)							
8.2.1. Karjanhoitokoulut (Stockbreeding schools)	1-1½	Compulsory school Age: 17 years	Leaving certificate giving access to agricultural institutes	Full time	The education is both practical and theoretical. An institute of stockbreeding offers more advanced courses for pupils with the intermediate school certificate giving the title "karjataloustekniikko".	Technical Secondary (b)	9-9½
8.2.2. Karjanhoidonerikoiskoulut (Special schools in the field of stockbreeding)	½-1½	Compulsory school Age: 17 years	Leaving certificate giving access to agricultural institutes	Full time	There are schools offering courses in the breeding of horses poultry pigs furry animals, and also courses for control assistants and smith's work.	Technical Secondary (b)	9-9½
8.2.3. Maitotalousoppilaitokset (schools of dairying)	8 months and 20 months	Compulsory school 15 months practical experience	8 months: assistant dairy-man or maid 20 months: dairyman or maid	Full time	At the Institute of dairying there is a two-year continuation course giving the title "meijeriteknikko".	Technical Secondary (b)	9 or 9-10
8.3. Puutarhaoppilaitokset (Horticultural education)							
8.3.1. Puutarhakoulut (Horticultural schools)	1	Compulsory school Age: 16 years	Leaving certificate	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9
8.3.2. Puutarhurikoulut (Advanced Horticultural schools)	1	Finished horticultural school (8.3.1.) and 1 year work or compulsory school and 2 years practical experience	The title "puutarhuri" is obtained, giving access to the Institute of Horticulture	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	10

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.3.3. Puutarha-opistot (Institute of Horticulture)	1½	Completion of advanced horticultural school (8.3.2.) and thereafter 6 months practical experience	The title "hortonomi" is granted	Full time	There are various branches; a teacher's training course is of three months supplementary duration. See Teacher Training.	Technical Secondary (b)	11-11½
8.4. Metsätalousoppilaitokset (Forestry schools)							
8.4.1. Metsäkoulut (Forestry schools) - Metsätyönjohtajakoulut (Forest foreman school) - Metsätyökoulut (Forest workers' school) - Metsäkonekoulut (Forest machine school) - Metsäkoulut (Forest owners' school)	Max. 1 year	Compulsory school Age : 17 years.	Leaving certificate	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9
8.4.2. Metsäopistot (Forest technician school)	2	Compulsory school plus 12 months of practical experience	The title "metsäteknikko" is obtained	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9-10
8.4.3. Puutalousopisto (Forest and wood technician school)	2	"		"		"	9-10
8.5. Kalastusalan koulut (Education for fishermen)	7 months	Compulsory school Age: 16 years	Leaving certificate	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9
8.6. Teknilliset oppilaitokset (Technical courses)							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.6.1. Teknilliset koulut (Technical schools). Courses: machinery electrical building wood chemistry paper textile	3	Primary school leaving certificate and two years of practical experience. Applicants who have finished secondary or vocational education need less practical experience.	Qualifications as foremen tracers, designers, constructors, draughtsmen, etc. are obtained. After two years at a technical school, the student may be admitted to a technical college.	Full time	The schools are mostly maintained by the State. Certain communal and private schools have a two-year syllabus. Communal and privately owned technical schools receive State aid.	Technical Secondary (b)	Usually 9-11
8.6.2. Teknilliset opistot (Technical colleges). Courses: machinery electrical building wood chemistry paper textile	4	Secondary school (intermediate school) leaving certificate and 16 months' practical experience. Applicants with some technical education may also be admitted.	College engineer giving admission to the corresponding course at Institutes of Technology.	Full time	For applicants with the matriculation examination the practical work is reduced to 12 months and special classes providing 3-year crash courses are available. Communal and privately owned technological colleges receive State aid.	First 3 years: Technical Secondary. 4th year: Higher non-university (technology)	10-13
	3	Matriculation examination and 12 months practical work.	"	Full time	Crash course	Higher non-university (technology)	13-15
8.7. Yleiset ammattikoulut (General vocational schools)	1-3	Completion of compulsory school Age: 15 years. Some courses require special qualifications, such as practical experience, the intermediate school certificate etc.	The school gives a basic training for trade occupations. Many pupils, however, continue their training in technical schools. Some vocational schools give further education, too.	Full time	The first year: 50 per cent practical training. The second year: 60 per cent practical training. The third year 75-80 per cent practical training. The most common courses are: metalwork, machine repairing, electrical contracting, building, wood-working, sewing, textile, shoe making and leather work, catering, restaurant work, baking, industrial food processing hair-dressing laboratory work	Technical Secondary (b)	9-10/ 11/12

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					In the statistics the general vocational schools are divided into the following: Central vocational schools, owned by the State, Vocational schools owned by federations of communes, Vocational schools owned by one commune. In addition to the formal education given at the general vocational schools there are evening courses.		
8.8. Erikoisalojen ammattikoulut (Specialised vocational schools)							
8.8.1. Valtion rautateiden konepajakoulut (State Railway's workshop schools)	3-4	Compulsory school Age: 16 years Entrance examination	Leaving certificate	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9-11/12
8.8.2. Teollisuuslaitosten ammattikoulut (Industrial enterprises' vocational schools)	2-4	Compulsory school Age: 15 years	Skilled worker	Full time or part time	Young workers are taught a craft on the basis of an indenture made with the enterprise. Usually, the first year is a full-time course, and thereafter the trainee does production work in addition to his theoretical education.	Technical Secondary (b)	9-10/11/12
8.8.3. Käsityö- ja palveluammatit (Handicraft and service - vocational schools)	½-3	Compulsory school Various requirements as regards practical experience	Leaving certificate	Full time or part time	Courses are available for cutters, tailors, skilled mechanics, hair-dressers, etc. Some of the schools give courses for apprentices i.e. the pupils work as well as attend school.	Technical Secondary (b)	9-10/11

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.8.4. Kirjapaino-koulut (Printing schools)	2-4	Compulsory school and an indenture	Skilled worker	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9-10/11/12
8.8.5. Hammasteknikkokoulu (Schools for dental Technicians)	4	Intermediate school certificate Age: 16 years	Dental technician	Sandwich		Technical Secondary (b)	10-13
8.8.6. Laborantti-koulu (Education of laborants)	1-3	In most cases: Intermediate school certificate and 17 years old	Laborant	Full time	Most of the courses are of two years' duration	Technical Secondary (b)	10-11/12
8.9. Ammattiopistot (Vocational institutes)	Variable	Compulsory or intermediate school certificate	Leaving certificate	Full or part time	The institutes offer a variety of courses. Usually the courses give skilled or semi-skilled workers further instruction, either at daytime or at evening courses, but there are also courses offered to give younger people a basic training.	Technical Secondary (b) (Complementary)	Variable
8.10. Kotiteollisuuskoulut (Home industry schools)	1-2	Compulsory school Age: 16 years	Leaving certificate	Full time	At the girls' school there are courses in sewing and weaving and embroidery and knitting and at the boys' schools there are courses in wood work and metal work, machine repairing, and forging, painting and ornament carving, etc.	Technical Secondary (b)	9-10
8.11. Myynti- ja konttorialan oppilaitokset (Marketing and Office work)							
8.11.1. Kauppakoulut (Commercial schools)	2	Primary school leaving certificate Age: 15 years	The title "merkantti" is obtained giving access to the commercial institutes	Full time	These schools are partly private, partly municipal. After one year the course is streamed in one general line, one mercantile line, and bookkeeping line and one office line.	Technical secondary (b)	9-10

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
8.11.2. Kauppaopistot (Commercial institutes)	3	The middle school or compulsory basic (comprehensive) school certificate or commercial school Maximum: 6 months practical experience may be required.	The title obtained: "merkonomi"	Full time	After one year, the course is streamed in one marketing line, one accounting line, one secretarial line. The institutes are private or municipal.	Technical Secondary (b)	11-12
	2	Matriculation examination	"	Full time		"	
8.11.3. Liikeapulaiskoulut (Schools for shop assistants)	2	Compulsory school Age: 15 years	Leaving certificate	Part time	Most of the pupils are employed in business, the schools provide evening courses. For the most part, instruction is given in basic sales subjects (will be suspended from 1975).	Technical Secondary (b) (complementary)	9-10
8.11.4. Liikealan erikoiskoulut (Specialised commercial schools)	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	In addition to the three types of schools mentioned, there are schools offering special courses at different levels: Svenska Köpmannaskolan Elannon koulu Suomen Osuuskauppaopisto Helsingin kaupungin konttorikoulu Hämeenkylän kauppiasopisto Kemikalikauppakoulu Kirjakauppakoulu E - Instituutti Stockmannin koulu Vähittäiskauppiasopisto Säästöpankkiopisto Gebhard-opisto Kansallis-Osake-Pankin koulutuskeskus Unitas-opisto Jakobstads handelsläroverk (cf.8.11.2.) Turun kaupungin kauppakoulu (cf.8.11.1.) Markkinointi-Instituutti (courses in banking, salesmanship, advertising, etc. are offered at these schools). Most of the establishments are in private hands, co-operative societies, etc. (no statistics available.)	Variable	Variable

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.12. Liikenne- ja suojelualojen oppilaitokset (Schools of traffic, defence, etc.)							
8.12.1. Rautatieopisto (The Institute of Railways)	Usually 1-6 months	Usually: compulsory or intermediate school certificate Age: 18 years and practical experience	Various certificates	Variable	No statistics available	Technical Secondary (b)	Variable
8.12.2. Merenkulkualankoulut ja opistot (Navigation schools and institutes)							
Perämiesluokka (Mate's class)	1	Secondary school or primary school plus an entrance examination - 24 months sailing experience	Third or second mate. The course gives access to the chief mate's class.	Full time	Preparatory courses of 36 weeks are arranged for applicants with primary school education. Applicants having passed the matriculation examination may be admitted directly to the second term - "spring term".	Technical Secondary (b)	12
Yliperämiesluokka (Chief mate's class)	1	Mate's class and sailing experience	Chief mate. The course gives access to the captain's class.	Full time	The principal subjects taught in the chief mate's and the captain's class are: mathematics, physics, navigation, seamanship, shipbuilding, maritime law, radio, hygiene, mother tongue and English.	Technical Secondary (b)	14
Kapteeniluokka (Captain's class)	1	Chief mate's class	Captain	Full time		Higher non-university (Technology)	17
Laivurikoulu (Skipper's class)	4 months	Primary school and 24 months sailing experience	In addition to the course, 24 months of sailing is required to obtain the skippers' certificate.	Full time	Theoretical training necessary for masters of small coastal vessels is provided.	Technical Secondary (b)	9

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.12.3. Merimiesammattikoulut (Seamen's vocational schools)						Technical Secondary (b)	
Kansimiehistö (Deck hands)	1	Primary school Age: 16 years	Seamen's qualification, according to course followed	Full time			9
Konemiehistö (Engine-room crew)	1						9
Laivasähkömiehet (Ship electricians)	1½	2-year vocational training school Age: 18 years.	Ship electrician				12
Laivakokit (Ship cooks)	1	2-year vocational training school Age: 16 years					11
Talousesimiehet (Stewards)	1	Completed cook's course and 1 year practical experience					12
8.12.4. Finnairin ilmailuopisto (Finnairs Institute of Air Traffic)					There is also another private institution (Kar-Air Oy) offering similar courses.		
Ohjaajakurssi (Pilot course)	1	Matriculation examination. Age: 20-26 years. Some flying experience	Pilot	Full time	There are also shorter courses for stewards, guides, etc. No statistics available	Variable	Variable
Lentomekaanikko (Aircraft mechanics)	2	Vocational school Age: 18 years	Aircraft mechanic	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	11-12
8.12.5. Helsingin kaupungin liikennelaitoksen koulu (Traffic school of Helsinki)	6 weeks	Compulsory school Age: 18 years	Leaving certificate	Full time	There are courses for conductors and drivers of trams and buses. In 1968 a 3-4 year sandwich course for bus drivers was started. No statistics available	Technical Secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.12.6. Valtion palo-opisto (The State College for Firemen)	2-12 months	Compulsory school. It become an officer, the preparatory courses must be taken, or technical education is required. In addition the candidates must have practical experience.	Fireman	Full time	There are courses for officers, non-commissioned officers and regular firemen. The courses are under revision. No statistics available.	Technical secondary (b)	
8.12.7. Poliisiopisto (the Police Institute)					Also women are admitted to the courses at the Institute.		
Poliisikokelas (Aspirant)	3 months	Intermediate school certificate. Education as non-commissioned military officer. Age: 20-30 years.	Police	Full time	There are also courses for non-commissioned police officers (½ year) and police officers (½ year). No statistics available.	Technical Secondary (b)	
8.12.8. Sotilasopetuslaitokset (Military schools)							
Aliupseerikoulu (for non-commissioned officers)	15 months	Graduated from secondary school. Finished the first military service as a corporal. Max. 30 years old. Entrance exam. and suitability tests.	Leading to rank of non-commissioned officer, giving access to continuation courses e.g. sergeant major course.	Full time	The course is divided into three parts: general education, general military education and specialised military training. The latter is provided in the specialised branch and corps of the appropriate military school.	Technical Secondary (b)	11 or more
Kadettikoulu (Military academy) Merisotakoulu (Naval academy) Ilmasotakoulu (Air force academy)	2½ years	Matriculation examination. Officer in reserve. Max. 26 years old. Entrance exam. and suitability tests.	Professional examination for active duty as an officer. Can lead to the rank of captain.	Full time	The course is divided into three parts: basic training, advanced training and branch of service training which is provided in the relevant corps of the appropriate military school.	Higher university (Others)	16

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Aselaji-ja-puolostushaara-koulut (Specialised schools according to chosen specialisation and military corps)					The course is provided in the specialised branch and corps of the appropriate military school.		
(a) Aliupseereiden mestarikurssi (Sergeant major course)	4-9 months	Graduated in Aliupseerikoulu. 4 years active service. Entrance exam.	Professional exam. of the sergeant major. Leads to the rank of sergeant major.	Full time		Technical secondary (b)	
(b) Kapteenikurssi (Captain's course)	8-11 months	Graduated from Military Academy. 3-4 years active service as an officer.	Professional exam. of captain. Entitles successful candidate to sit the Military school entrance examination.	Full time		Higher university (Others)	
Esiupseerikurssi (Staff course) (Taistelukoulu Huoltokoulutuskeskus (Merisotakoulu)	8 months	Graduated from captain's course	Professional examination of staff officer leads to the rank of the lieutenant-colonel.	Full time		Higher university (others)	
Sotakorkeakoulu (Military school)	2-3 years	Graduated from captain's course. 7 years active service as an officer. Entrance examination.	The diploma of general staff officer	Full time	The work required for a diploma has to be completed during the period of training.	Higher university (others)	
8.12.9. Posti- ja lennätinlaitos (Post and telecommunication)	1 month 2 years	Intermediate school certificate or matriculation exam. depending upon which course is attended.	Leaving certificate	Mostly full time. The 2 year course is of sandwich type	Various courses are offered at "Oy Yleisradio Ab" and at "Posti- ja teleopisto". No statistics available.	Technical Secondary (b)	Variable

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.12.10. Muut koulut (Other schools)						Technical Secondary (b)	
Vankien hoito (Prison warden)	3-6 months	Compulsory school and military service.	Leaving certificate	Full time	There are courses at three different levels. The education comes under the Ministry of Justice.		
Tullikoulu (Customs)	2-7 months	1 year practical experience and an entrance exam.	Leaving certificate	Full time			
Autokouluopettajain koulut (Car-driving instructor)	3 months	Compulsory school and a driving licence	Leaving certificate	Full time			
8.13. Terveyden- ja sairaanhoitoalan oppilaitokset (Schools for health personnel)					New legislation concerning the training of health personnel came into force in 1968, when the supervision of this type of education was transferred from the Ministry of Public Health to the Ministry of Education.		
8.13.1. Training of auxiliary staff		Generally intermediate school certificate is required. Aged between 18 and 30 (exemptions may be granted). Candidates must have good health and show aptitude for this kind of occupation.	Leaving certificate qualifying holders to exercise the professions in question	Full time			
Apuhoitajat (Practical nurse)	1				Prior to 1961 the course lasted 8 months. Most schools are state-owned. At the present time there are 6 State schools.	Technical Secondary (b)	10
Mielisairaanhoitajat (Psychiatric attendants)	1½					Technical Secondary (b)	10-11

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Lastenhoitajat (Children's nurse)	1				Courses are provided by 3 privately run establishments and 2 establishments run by a federation of communes.	Technical Secondary (b)	10
Hammashoitajat (Dental nurses)	1				The course was introduced in 1966. There are, at present, 2 State schools.	Technical Secondary (b)	10
Hierojat (Masseuses)	½-1						
8.13.2. Training of professional staff		Generally intermediate school certificate required. Age between 18 and 30 (exemptions may be granted). Candidates musthave good health and show aptitude for this kind of occupation.	Leaving certificate qualifying holders to exercise profession in question.	Full time	Although minimum entrance requirement is intermediate school certificate most students hold the matriculation certificate.	Higher non-university (Medical Sciences)	
Sairaanhoitajat (Nurses)	2½				Most schools are State run.		
Laakintävoimistelijat (Physiotherapists)	2/3				All schools are under State control.		
Laboratoriohoitajat (Medical lab. technicians)	2/3				In addition to the courses provided by the 2 specialised State schools some vocational schools run courses training students for this profession.		
Röntgenhoitajat (Radiographers)	2/3				There are at present 5 State schools.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.13.3. Specialised courses	1	Hold relevant vocational certificate and practical experience preferable.	Specialised certificate	Full time	These courses lead to certificates of: head nurse, public health nurse, midwife, nurses specialised in surgery, anaesthetics, pediatrics, psychiatry etc. social workers, specialised physiotherapists, specialised laboratory technicians, specialised radiographers, etc. Refresher courses are also organised for public health nurses, midwives and clinical nurses.	Higher non-university (Medical sciences)	
8.13.4. Advanced training							
Hospital and Public Health administration	1	Specialised nurse's certificate and minimum of 1 year practical experience	Specialised certificate	Full time	Advanced university-level courses are also included.	Higher non-university (Medical sciences)	
Senior staff	1½						
8.14. Kosmetologin-en koulutus (Training in cosmetics)	2	Intermediate school certificate. Age: 17 years.	Cosmetician	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	10-11
8.15. Kotitalousoppilaitokset (Home economics)							
8.15.1. Kotitalous-koulut (Schools of home economics)	½-1	Compulsory school. Age: 16 years.	Leaving certificate	Full time	At the "kotitalouskoulut", the courses offered are usually of 4½ months duration (housekeeping schools) or of one year's duration "emäntäkoulut" (rural homemaking schools). "Kotitalouskoulu" (summer housekeeping schools) offer 3 month courses.	Technical Secondary (b)	9

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.15.2. Kotitalousopistot (The Institutes of home economics)	1	Intermediate school certificate and a course in home economics and one year practical experience; at least 19 years of age.	Household technician	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	11
8.15.3. Hotelli- ja ravintolakoulutus (Training in hotel work and catering)							
Hotelli- ja ravintolakoulut (Hotel and restaurant school)	1-2	Compulsory or intermediate school certificate. Age: 18 years.	Waiter or cook. The course may give access to the Institute (see below)	Full time	There are courses for waiters at hotels and at restaurants and a cooks' course.	Technical Secondary (b)	9/10-11/12
Hotelli- ja ravintolaopisto (The hotel and restaurant institute)	2-2½	Matriculation exam. or exam. from the hotel and restaurant school.	Leaving certificate	Full time	There are administrative and economy courses. Private institutions: "Kulutusosuuskuntien keskusliitto" and "Suomen Osuuskauppaopisto" offer similar courses.	Technical Secondary (b)	13-14
8.16. Sosiaalinen ja taiteellinen koulutus (Education of social workers and artists)							
8.16.1. Sosiaalisen työn koulut (Schools of social work)							
Tampereen yliopiston opetusjaostot ja Svenska social- och kommunalhögskolan (Institutes of social sciences)				Full time	Limited number of places available	Higher non-university (Social sciences)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Sosionomit (Social worker)	1½-4	Intermediate school or folk academy or matriculation exam. Entrance test.	Examination	Full time	Most of the candidates accepted have passed the matriculation exam. There are three main courses: social care, administration and journalism.	Higher non-university (Social sciences)	
Kirjastonhoitajat (Librarian)	3	Matriculation exam. and 6 months of practical experience. Entrance test.	Examination	Full time		Higher non-university (Social sciences) (Lower degree)	
Urheiluopistot (Institute of physical education)	1-2	Various requirements Compulsory school or intermediate school; aged 17 or 19 years.	Leaving certificate	Full time	No statistics available (see teacher training)	Technical Secondary (b)	Variable 9-10 or 10-11
Työterapeutit (Occupational Therapists)	1½	Intermediate school certificate, 3 months' practical experience and at least 18 years old. Entrance exam.	Occupational therapist	Full time	No statistics available	Technical Secondary (b)	11-12
Kodinhoitajakoulutus (Schools for household assistants)	20 months	Compulsory school. Age: 18 years.	Household assistant	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9-10
8.16.2. Taideteollinen oppilaitos (School of applied art)	4	Age: 18 years.	Leaving certificate	Full time	In the evenings, vocational courses of three years' duration are arranged.		Variable
Courses: Graphic art Ceramic art Designing Textile art		Intermediate school certificate				Technical Secondary (b)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Training of art teachers Training in interior decoration Metalwork Photography 8.16.3. Taiteellinen koulutus (Education in Fine arts)		Matriculation exam.				Higher non-university (Fine arts)	
Suomen taideakatemian koulu (The Academy of fine arts)	3-5	Age: 16 years Artistic ability	Leaving certificate	Full time	Courses are arranged in drawing, painting and sculpture.	Higher non-university (Fine arts)	9-13
Mainosgraafikkojen koulu (School of grafic arts)					This school offers a 2-year course for advertising designers. Private schools of fine arts exist, of which the "ABC - koulu" and the "Vapaa taidekoulu" are the most important.	Technical secondary (b)	
Sibelius-Akatemia (Sibelius Academy)	3-6	Intermediate school certificate. Age: 17 years Entrance test	Various exams in music	Full time	There are four branches: General School music (See Teachers Training) Church music Military music and a junior branch where talented children aged 10 years or more are admitted.	Higher non-university (Fine arts) Variable	
Other music schools	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable	There are several music schools offering similar courses, often in close co-operation with the Sibelius Academy, but usually at a lower level. (Statistics not available). Military musicians are formed during a three-year course at "Puolustusvoimien musiikkioppilas-koulu".	Technical Secondary (b)	Variable
Teatterikoulut (Drama schools)	4	Age: 17 years usually no formal requirement as regards previous schooling	Leaving certificate	Full time	There are three drama schools: Svenska teaterskolan Suomen teatterikoulu Tampereen yliopiston draamastudio	Higher non-university (Fine arts)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.17. Teacher's training							
8.17.1. Lastentarhanopettajatarseminaarit (Pre-primary teacher training)	2	Middle school or Matriculation exam.	Pre-primary teacher's certificate	Full time	The candidates must have 3 months of practical experience	Higher non-university (education)	
8.17.2. Kansakoulu Seminaarit (Primary teacher training schools)	3	Since 1968 matriculation exam.	Teacher's certificate	Full time	Until 1968 (and with exceptions until 1972) the training was based on the intermediate school certificate and lasted 4 years.	Higher non-university (education)	
8.18. Other schools							
8.18.1. Suomen puheopisto (school for diction, public speaking, speech therapy)	2½	Matriculation exam.	"Logonomi"	Full time	In addition to the main course leading to the "logonom" exam. shorter courses of ½ year's duration are arranged.	Higher non-university (Social sciences)	
8.18.2. Kieli-instituutit (The language institutes)	2	Matriculation exam. and an entrance test	"dipl. "Kielenkääntäjä" (Interpreter and translator)	Full time	There are three institutes. They are all Finnish (non-Swedish speaking). The student will study only one language, in addition education is given in a trade (industry, tourism, commerce, etc.)	Higher non-university (Humanities)	
8.18.3. Sihteeriopisto(Colleges for advanced secretarial training)	2	Matriculation exam.	Examination	Full time	Half a year of the study time is devoted to practical work. Special courses are available for students who want to work in public services and in hospital administration.	Higher non-university (Social sciences)	
8.18.4. Invalidien ja raajarikkoisten ammattiopistot (Vocational schools for the disabled and handicapped)	1-3	Compulsory school Age: 16 years	Leaving certificate	Full time		Technical Secondary (b)	9-11
8.18.5. Suomen ortodoksinen pappisseminaari (The Finnish Seminary for Orthodox Priests)	3 6	Matriculation exam. Intermediate school certificate	Orthodox priest	Full time	No statistics available	Higher non-university (Humanities)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9. Higher Education							
9.1. Kauppakorkeakoulut (Schools of Economics)		Matriculation exam. Equivalent education may give admission, usually after an entrance test. Practical experience may be required.		Full time	Limited number of places available. These schools are either independent or attached to a university.	Higher University (Social Sciences)	
	3		Ekonomi (Economics)			Lower degree	
	3		Kirjeenvaihtaja (Dipl. in correspondence)		The schools are private institutions maintained either by a supporting company or foundation. The State pays 75 per cent of running costs.	Lower degree	
	3		Akateeminen sihteeri (Academic secretary		This course was introduced in 1965 in the School of Helsinki, to replace the correspondence course.	Lower degree	
	+ 2		Kauppatiet.kand. (Master of commercial science)		This course is usually built on the three-years economics course.	Basic degree	
			Kauppatiet. lis. (Licenciate of commercial science)			Post graduate	
			Kauppatiet. tri. (Doctor of commercial science)			Doctorate	
9.2. Tekniilliset korkeakoulut (Institutes of technology) Courses: -teknillinen fysiikka (technical physics) -rakennustekniikka (civil engineering) -mekaniikka (mechanical engineering) -sähkötekniikka (electrical engineering) -puu-ja paperiteknikka (wood and paper engineering) -vuoritekniikka ja metallurgia (mining and metallurgy) maanmittaus (surveying)	4½	Matriculation exam (field of pure science) or examination from a technical college		Full time	Limited number of places available. These schools are either independent or attached to a university. 6-9 months practical experience is required during the study-time. The actual period of study is 5-5½ years and usually divided into two parts each ending with an examination.	Higher university (Technology)	
			Dipl. ins. (Engineer)			Basic degree	
			Tekniikan lis. (Licentiate of technology)			Post graduate	
			Tekniikan tri (Doctorate of technology)			Doctorate	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
-teknillinen kemia (chemical engineering)							
arkkitehtuuri (architecture)	5-7		Arkkitehti (Architecture)			(Architecture) basic degree	
9.3. Eläinlääketieteellinen Korkeakoulu (College of veterinary medicine)		Matriculation exam. and an extensive entrance examination		Full time	Limited number of places available	Higher University (Agriculture)	
	2½		Eläinlääket.kand. (Degree of cand. of veterinary medicine)		This degree is a preliminary one, the students continue towards the licentiate degree	Lower degree	
	+3		Eläinlääket. Lis. (Degree of licentiate of veterinary medicine)			Basic degree	
			Eläinlääket. tri. (Doctorate of veterinary medicine)			Doctorate	
9.4. Yliopistot (Universities) The Faculties are:					In Finland there are three State universities: Helsinki, Jyväskylä and Oulu. The universities in Turku (Finnish-language Turun Yliopisto and Swedish-language Åbo Akademi) and the University of Tampere are private institutions.		
Teologinen (Theology)					The University of Helsinki has 6 faculties - of which the faculty of philosophy which is divided into two divisions: humanities and sciences - Turku and Åbo both 5, Tampere 3, Jyväskylä 4, Oulu 3.		
Oikeustieteellinen (Law)					The entrance condition is usually the matriculation exam. and at some faculties special additional requirements must be met. At most of the faculties there is an entrance examination and the number of applicants admitted is restricted.		
Lääketieteellinen (Medicine)					In the faculties of Humanities, Pure Sciences, Political and Social Sciences the pass level in examinations are: Laudatur Higher level Cum Laud approbatur Intermediate		
Humanistinen (Humanities)							
Matemaattis-luonnontieteellinen (Mathematics and Natural Sciences including Pharmacy) ("farmasian laitos")							
Valtiotieteellinen (Agriculture and Forestry)							
Taloudellis-hallinnollinen (Economics & Administration)							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Teknilligen Teknillinen (Technology) Kasvatustieteellinen (Pedagogics) Liikuntatieteellinen (Physical Education)					Approbatur Lower level For the lower degree in humanities and natural sciences (hum.kand. luonnont. kand.) the requirements are: Cum laud approbatur in two subjects, and at least approbatur in a third subject. This degree requires 3-4 years and entitles the successful candidate to teach in the lst cycle of general secondary school (See Teacher Training). To gain the university basic degree in humanities, pedagogy, social and natural sciences (fil.kand., valtiot.kand., kasvatustied.kand., yhhteiskuntatist. kand., taloustist.kand.), the student must, after having passed the lower degree, obtain: "Laudatur" in one subject and "Cum laud approbatur" in two subjects. There are various modifications to this pattern depending on the university and faculty concerned. It normally takes 5-6 years to obtain the basic degree of university type, which is necessary to become a "vanhempi lehtori" (See Teacher Training). To obtain the "filosofian lisensiaatti" (lis.) which is of post-graduate level, the candidate needs at least: "Laudatur" in two subjects and "Cum Laud Approbatur" in one. In addition a rather long academic paper must be presented and participation in special seminars is compulsory. Two to four additional years of study are required. The doctorate theses (filosofian tohtori) may thereafter be presented. The independent research work must meet high requirements and be of unquestionable originality. In the following, the listing of degrees is done in accordance with the Statistical Yearbook of Finland. The period of study, Column 2, indicates the time necessary to pass the lower and the		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
					basic degree exam. Additional time is required to obtain the "lisensiaatti" and the doctorate and, as an indication, it should be noted that, on an average, candidates finish their dissertation for the doctor's degree at the age of 35 years.		
1. Teologinen (Theology)					University of Helsinki Academy of Åbo	Humanities	
Theol.kand.	4-6					Basic degree	
Theol.lis.						Post graduate	
Theol.tri.						Doctorate	
2. Oikeustieteellinen (Law)						Law	
Alempi oikeustutk.	2		This exam gives admission to certain jobs in public administration. The title "varanotaari" is obtained.		This is an independent course - not necessary for the degree of cand. of law.	Lower degree	
Oikeustiet.kand	4-5					Basic degree	
Oikeustiet.lis.						Post graduate	
Oikeustiet.tri.						Doctorate	
3. Lääketieteellinen (Medicine)					The study is divided in three: pre-clinical, leading to the lower degree (Lääkatiet kand) - clinical and practical part ending with the "lisensiaatti" exam. Two universities also have a course for dentistry at their faculties of medicine. The doctorate may be obtained either in medicine or in dentistry.	Medical Sciences	
Laaketiet kand	2½-3					Lower degree	
lis.	+4-4½		Doctor's certificate			Basic degree	
tri.						Doctorate	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Hammaslääketieteellinen (Dentistry)						Medical sciences	
Hammaslääketiet kand.	2				"Hammaslääketiet kand." is a preliminary degree as the students go on to their licentiate studies.	Lower degree	
Hammaslääketiet lis.	3-3½		Dentist			Basic degree	
4. Humanistinen (Humanities and sciences)					See the introduction remarks to universities	Humanities or pure sciences	
Hum.tiet.kand. (History and philology)	3½-4½					Humanities Lower degree	
Luonnont.kand (Mathematics and Natural Sciences)					"	Pure sciences Lower degree	
Fil. kand. (Hist. kielitiet) (Philosophy, History and Philology)	5-6				"	Humanities Basic degree	
Fil. kand. (mat. luonnontiet.) (Philosophy - Math. and Natural Sciences)	5				"	Pure Sciences Basic degree	
Fil.lis. (hist. kielit.)(History and Philosophy)					"	Humanities Post graduate	
Fil.tri. (hist. kielit.)(History and Philosophy)					"	Humanities Doctorate	
Fil.lis. (Mat. luonnont.) (Mathematics and Natural Sciences)					"	Pure Sciences Post graduate	
Fil.tri. (Mat. luonnont) (Mathematics and Natural Sciences)					"	Pure Sciences Doctorate	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Kasvatusoppi (Examination of pedagogy)	1		This exam. provides future teachers with the necessary pedagogical background		Only available at the University of Helsinki. See: Teacher Training.	Higher non-university (Education)	
5. Valtiotieteellinen (Political sciences)					See the introductory remarks to universities	Social Sciences	
Hallinto-opin kand.	2		Qualifies candidates for posts in public administration		This is an independent course provided by Helsinki university which is not required for the award of the "kandidaatti" in political science.	Lower degree	
Valtiotiet.kand.	5					Basic degree	
lis.						Post-graduate	
tri.						Doctorate	
6. Maatalous-metsätietillinen (Agriculture and forestry)						Agriculture	
Agronomi (agronomist)	5		Agronomist		Before the final examination is passed one year of practical experience is required. At the faculty of Agriculture and forestry (Helsinki) special courses in domestic sciences and horticulture are also offered.	Basic degree	
Metsätutkinto (Forestry)	5-6		Agronomist - Forestry worker			Basic degree	
Maat.ja metsätiet (Agriculture and forestry)							
kand.	5-6					Basic degree	
lis.						Post graduate	
tri.						Doctorate	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
7. Voimistelunopetta ja (Gymnastics Teachers' examination)	3				(See Teacher Training). This course is offered at Helsinki. The education is under revision.	Lower degree (Education)	
Liikuntakasvatuksen kand. (Physical education)	3-4				This course is offered at Jyväskyla. The main fields are: pedagogy of gymnastics, physiology of gymnastics.	Lower degree	
Liikuntatieteiden kand. (Physical education sciences)					Usually this course qualifies as a teacher in gymnastics and hygiene.		
kand.	5-6					Basic degree	
lis.						Post graduate	
tri.						Doctorate	
8. Farmasian (Pharmacy)							
Farmaseutti (Pharmacist's assistant)	1½					Medical Sciences Higher non-university degree	
Proviisori (Pharmacist's degree)	4+2 years of practical experience					Basic degree	
Farmasian lis.						Post graduate	
Farmasian tri.						Doctorate	
9. Yhteiskuntatieteellinen (Social sciences)						Social sciences	
Yhteis. kand.	4-5					Basic degree	
Yhteis. lis.						Post graduate	
Yhteis. tri.						Doctorate	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirement. (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10. Taloudellis-hallinnollinen (Economics and administration)						Social sciences	
Talloudellis-hallinnoll. tutkinto (Degree in economics and administration)	3					Lower degree	
Taloustiet. (Economics) kand. lis. tri.	4-5					Basic degree Post-graduate Doctorate	
Hallintotiet. (Administration) kand. lis. tri.	4-5					Basic degree Post-graduate Doctorate	
11. Kasvatustieteellinen (Pedagogy) kand. lis. tri.	5					Education Basic Degree Post-graduate Doctorate	
12. Kansakoulunoppetajainvalmistus (Primary school teacher's training)	3				Since 1968 the two year school has been prolonged by one year. All training of primary school teachers and of teachers of the new comprehensive school is now based on the matriculation examination and the terminal diploma is equivalent to a university type first degree.	Till 1968: higher non-university. Since 1968: igher university.	

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
1. Lastentarhat (Pre-primary school)	Lastentarhanopettajaseminaarit (Teachers' training college for pre-primary teachers)	2	The intermediate school certificate or the matriculation exam. is required. In addition three months of practical experience and the candidates must not be less than 19 years old. In fact, more than two thirds of the applicants admitted have their matriculation exam. The future pre-primary teachers are advised to take courses in child care and housecraft and to hold a university degree in education or psychology.
2. Kansakoulut (Primary school)			
2.1. Varsinaiset kansakoulut (Regular primary school)	Kansakoulunopettajaseminaarit (Teachers' training school)		The matriculation examination is required. Applicants have to sit an entrance test. Until 1968 (and with certain exceptions until 1972) the training was based on the intermediate school certificate and lasted four years. At that time candidates with the primary school certificate could attend a two-year preparatory course, before starting the four-year course.
	Opetiajakorkeakoulut (Teachers' training college)	3	The matriculation exam is required. Applicants have to sit an entrance test. Until 1968 the course was of two years duration. In addition the colleges provide in-service training for teachers and research facilities in education. Of the five established colleges, three work in collaboration with a university in Oulu, in Jyväskyla and in Joensuu.
2.2. Kansalaiskoulut (Civic school - Continuation school)	As above	1-2	Special training courses are arranged in above mentioned institutions (2.1) for prospective teachers in civic schools and special classes (handicapped children). The entrance requirements are usually the certificate from a teachers' training school or college or from a university or from a higher institution for vocational training. The duration of the course depends on the basic training.
3. Oppikoulut (General secondary schools)	University	3-4	To become an intermediate school (1st cycle) teacher (nuorempi lehtori), the exam. of candidate in human or natural sciences (B.A. or B.Sc.) must
General subjects		5-6	be passed. A secondary school (2nd cycle) teacher (vanhempi lehtori) must pass a higher exam. that of candidate of philosophy (M.A.)
			Graduates must be given practical experience in the particular secondary schools for teachers' training (normaalilyseo). Here they follow a teaching course lasting two terms. During this course an exam. in school management and a university exam. in education must be taken. Before going to the "normaalilyseo", the future teacher must attend a preparatory course in pedagogics.
Gymnastics	University	3	At the universities of Helsinki and Jyväskylä a 3-year course in gymnastics is offered qualifying teachers in gymnastics and sports.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Drawing	Taideteollinen oppilaitos (School of applied art)	4	At the school of applied art there is a section for training of teachers in drawing. See 8.16.2.
Music	Sibelius Akatemia	4–5	There is one of the departments at the Academy for training of teachers in music (see 8.16.3). After four years the certificate as teacher in music may be obtained. A higher exam. may be passed after one more year of study.
4. Ammattikoulut (Vocational and technical schools)	Ammattikoulujen Opettajaopistot (Institutes for vocational teachers)	1–2 (Sandwich course)	Future vocational and technical teachers must first complete their professional training (engineer, technician, etc.) and thereafter complete teacher training. To meet the latter need, training facilities are provided at Hämeenlinna and Jyväskylä. Courses for teachers in metal work, construction, woodwork, electricity, food service for canteens, textiles and hairdressing are arranged, and courses in social sciences, etc. are also offered.
5. Kotiteollisuskoulut (Home industry school)	Kotiteollisuusopettajaopistot (Home industry teacher training colleges)	1+3	The candidates must be at least 18 years old, have the intermediate school certificate and complete a one year course at home industry schools.
6. Kotitalousoppilaitokset (Training college for teachers in home economics)	Kotitalousopettajaopistot (Training colleges for teachers in home economics)	4–5	For students with the intermediate school certificate: (a) one year in a rural homemaking school (b) one year practical work (supervised) (c) two and a half years in the college; altogether 4–5 years. For students graduated from high schools (matriculation examinations) (ylioppilas): (a) half a year (4–5 months) in a housekeeping school (b) one year practical work (c) two and a half years in the college. Altogether 4 years.
7. Puutarhakoulut (Schools of horticulture)	Puutarhaopisto (Institute of Horticulture)	2	The candidates must have a basic horticultural education before entering the school. The teacher training is a three month prolonged course of the regular advanced horticultural course, see 8.3.3.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
8. Yliopistot (Universities and institutions of higher education)	Yliopistot (Universities and Institutions of higher education)	-	(1) Professors: There are no definite formal requirements for the post of professor, but the holder of a professorial Chair must represent the highest degree of academic achievement in his particular field. There are, also, so-called "personal" professorial chairs, not connected with specific subjects, to which persons may be appointed, if they have published distinguished work and have outstanding teaching records. (2) Assistant Professors: must possess the same competence though to a lesser degree, as a full professor, and must be good teachers with practical experience in their particular field. (3) Docents: are, in fact, independent teachers who themselves choose the subjects to teach, from their special fields. The number of docents is unlimited; and they are usually paid for work done, or on an hourly basis.

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GERMANY

(May 1971)

Compulsory schooling from the age of 6 to 18
Full-time compulsory education ends after the 9th year in school

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education							
1.1 Kindergarten (Pre-primary schools)	1 to 3	-	-	-	For children of pre-school age (3 to 6 years). Majority of these institutions are private and are not (yet) part of the educational system.	Pre-primary	-
1.2 Schulkindergarten (Pre-primary classes for children of school age)	1 (2)	6 years	-	Full time	For children of school age who are physically and mentally retarded. Most of these classes are state-run and are part of the educational system.	Pre-primary	-
2. Primary education							
2.1 Grundschule (Primary school)	4 (6 in Berlin and Bremen)	To be over 6 years old and pass a maturity test	-	Full time	General education common to all Grundschule and Hauptschule together sometimes known as "Volksschule".	Primary	1-4 (1-6)
3. General secondary education - 1st cycle or short courses							
3.1 Hauptschule (Main upper primary school)	5 (3 in Berlin and Bremen)	Completion of primary education	Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) giving admission to Berufsfachschule (full time vocational school) - apprenticeship or to active working life while continuing attendance of compulsory Berufsschule	Full time	Pupils who have reached compulsory school leaving age without having gone through all the classes of the Hauptschule receive a school certificate (Abgangszeugnis) with mention of last class attended. In some Länder, promotion to Realschulen or to Gymnasium is possible after 6th, 7th or 8th year of school. Recently a 10th year of study has been offered to pupils of the Hauptschule in some Länder. This optional 10th year may be regarded as a prelude to extension of compulsory education to 10 years with a leaving certificate equivalent to present certificate of Realschule. Grundschule and Hauptschule together sometimes known as "Volksschule".	General secondary (b)	5-9 (7-9)

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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3.2 Realschule (Intermediate schools) in former educational statistics Mittelschule	6 (4 in Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Bayern)	Minimum age 10 Maximum age 13 Completion of primary school (Grundschule) and pass in an entrance/test/ observation course	Realschulabschluss (leaving certificate) leading to employment or apprenticeship while still attending compulsory Berufsschule - Berufsfachschule/ Fachoberschule - Höhere Fachschule as far as not having been transformed into post secondary institutions (Fachhochschule) after 1½ to 2 years of work or apprenticeship	Full time	These institutions are generally autonomous, but there are at the Hauptschulen of some Länder Realschule (extension or complementary) courses (Aufbauzüge). They start in general at the latest after the 7th year of school. There are also promotion courses at the Realschulen for pupils coming from Hauptschulen (Förderkurse). Pupils of the Realschule can enter the Gymnasium after grade 6.	General secondary (b)	5-10 (7-10)
3.3 Abendrealschule (Realschule-night course) (Intermediate schools - evening classes)	6 semesters	Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) of the Hauptschule and completion of vocational training as well as 3 years in employment	See 3.2	Part time 15 hrs a week	These schools are for young people or adults who have left school and who wish to continue general education.	General secondary (b) (complementary education)	-
4. General secondary education - 2.d cycle or long courses							
4.1 Gymnasien (General secondary schools, leading to higher education)	See below different types of institutions		Reifeprüfung or Abitur giving access to higher education	Full time	These institutions can be divided into 2 categories: Normalform (regular type) following primary education and offering 3 cycles of studies: Unterstufe : lower cycle: 3 years Mittelstufe: intermediate cycle: 3 years Oberstufe : higher cycle: 3 years The choice of special options is in general made at the level of the higher cycle. Aufbauform (extension or complementary courses) for pupils coming from		See below different types of institutions

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
					Hauptschulen or Realschulen. There is also a distinction between a) types of schools giving access to all fields of higher education and b) types of schools giving access only to certain branches of education.		
1st cycle Normalform	3	Minimum age: 10 Completion of primary school (Grundschule) and having passed entrance course			1st cycle education is provided in the following types of establishments described below: viz. - 4.1.1. 4.1.2. 4.1.3.		5-7
2nd and/or 3rd cycle Normalform							
4.1.1 Altsprachliches Gymnasium (Classical type)	3 + 3	Completion of 1st cycle	Abitur (secondary leaving certificate) giving access to all branches of higher education (allgemeine Hochschulreife)	Full time	Emphasis is on teaching of classical languages (in general Latin and Greek) in addition to English and French.	General secondary (a)	8-13
4.1.2 Neusprachliches Gymnasium (Modern language type)	3 + 3	See 4.1.1	See 4.1.1	Full time	Emphasis is on teaching of modern languages (in general English or French) in addition to Latin.	General secondary (a)	8-13
4.1.3 Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliches Gymnasium (Mathematics and science types)	3 + 3	See 4.1.1	See 4.1.1	Full time	Emphasis is on teaching of mathematics, physics and natural sciences, in addition to two foreign languages.	General secondary (a)	8-13
4.1.4 Wirtschaftswissenschaftliches Gymnasium (Economic science type)	3 or 6	Completion of 1st or 2nd cycle of types 4.1.1, 4.1.2 or 4.1.3	See 4.1.1	Full time	In Bavaria there are several schools of this type which have 9-year courses (emphasis on economics in addition to two foreign languages).	General secondary (a)	8 or 11-13 (5-13)
4.1.5 Sozialwissenschaftliches Gymnasium (Social science type)	3 or 6	See 4.1.4	See 4.1.1	Full time	Schools mainly for girls. Length of course varies (Emphasis on social science in addition to two foreign languages).	General secondary (a)	8 or 11-13

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
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4.1.6 Musisches Gymnasium (Fine arts and music type)	3 or 6	Completion of 1st or 2nd cycle of the other types	See 4.1.1	Full time	In certain Länder these are branches of other types of Gymnasium.	General secondary (a)	8 or 11-13
4.2 Wirtschafts-gymnasium (General secondary school - economics type)	3 or 6	Leaving certificate of Realschule or equivalent	Abitur (secondary leaving certificate) giving access to certain sectors of higher education (Fachgebundene Hochschulreife) - here to faculties of economic science and in some cases to faculties of social science	Full time	Formerly Wirtschaftsoberschulen. Those who pass the Abitur in these institutions can acquire the Abitur giving access to all branches of higher education by taking complementary exams (Ergänzungsprüfungen).	Technical secondary (a)	8 or 11-13
4.3 Gymnasium für Frauenbildung (Schools for girls)	3 or 6	Completion of 1st or 2nd cycle of the other types	Abitur (secondary leaving certificate) giving access to certain branches of higher education (Fachgebundene Hochschulreife) - here to teacher training colleges	Full time	Formerly Frauenoberschule. Those who pass the Abitur in these institutions can acquire the Abitur giving access to all branches of higher education by sitting complementary exams (Ergänzungsprüfungen). These schools are found only in some Länder.	Technical secondary (a)	8 or 11-13
4.4 Abendgymnasien (Gymnasium-evening course)	Minimum of 6 semesters	Minimum age 19, Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) of Hauptschule and of vocational training course or 3 years in employment	Abitur (secondary leaving certificate) giving access to all branches of higher education (allgemeine Hochschulreife)	Part time at least 17 hrs a week	These schools are for young people and adults who have left school and who wish to prepare for entrance to higher education (further education). They must exercise a profession during their studies except for the last 1½ years when they may receive a grant. Before admission, candidates must attend a preparatory course of 1 semester.	General secondary (a) (complementary education)	-

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4.5 Kolleg (Institute of general education preparing young workers for higher education)	2½	Minimum age 19, Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) of Realschule or equivalent and of vocational training course or 3 years in employment	See 4.4	Full time	These are often residential. Pupils must not exercise a profession during course and usually receive grants.	General secondary (a) (complementary education)	-
5. Technical secondary education							
5.1 Fachoberschulen (Secondary technical schools)	2	Leaving certificate of Realschule or equivalent	Fachhochschulreife (leaving certificate) giving access to Fachhochschulen (post-secondary technical colleges)	Full time	These schools were established in 1969 as a result of a 1968 agreement of the Prime Ministers of the Länder. They provide pupils who have completed the Realschule or equivalent, with theoretical and practical training. They are specialized either in technology, economics, social work, designing or other fields of study. The first year is devoted to practical training under school supervision given in special centers or in firms and an introduction to theory within the school (8 to 12 hours a week). The second year of the course is devoted to general and specialized education and is open to those pupils who have successfully completed their apprenticeship and who have leaving certificate of the Hauptschule and of the Berufsaufbauschule (complementary vocational school). In Baden-Württemberg the corresponding institution is the Technisches Gymnasium (technology type). Leaving certificate of the 12th class is Fachhochschulreife; leaving certificate of the 13th class gives access to university in the corresponding fields of study.	Technical secondary (a)	11-12

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6. Vocational education							
6.1 Berufsschule (Part time vocational school) Landwirtschaftliche (Agricultural) Gewerbliche (Trade and industry) Bergbauliche (Mines) Kaufmännische (Commercial) Gemischtberufliche (Various) Hauswirtschaftliche (Home economics) Sonder (For the handicapped)	3 in general	Completion of full time compulsory education (9 years)	Leaving certificate of Berufsschule (no exam formalities), Chambers of Commerce and Industry, of Trade and of Agriculture organize, in accordance with federal law, exams at the end of apprenticeship	Part time 8-12 hours a week	Compulsory education mainly up to 18 (or over) for all young people who have completed the 9th year of schooling and who are not continuing full time education. In general, courses in theory take place once a week and supplement practical training given by the firm. Leaving certificate gives access to Fachschulen.	Technical secondary (b)	10-12
6.2 Berufsaufbauschule (Vocational extension school) Gewerbliche (Trade and industry) Kaufmännische (Commerce) Hauswirtschaftliche, pflegerische und sozialpädagogische (Home economics and social work) Landwirtschaftliche (Agricultural) Gemischtberufliche (Various)	From 3 semesters (full time) to 7 semesters (part time)	Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) of Hauptschule and at least 6 months of successful attendance of Berufsschule	Fachschulreife (vocational leaving certificate) giving access to - Höhere Fachschule - Gymnasium preparing for certain branches of higher education - Kolleg and the 2nd year of Fachoberschule	Full time or part time	Attendance of these schools does not eliminate necessity of attending courses at the Berufsschule. Students with leaving certificate of the Realschule or who have a pass to 11th grade of the Gymnasium or who have attended a Berufsfachschule for several years may be admitted to a more advanced course in the Berufsaufbauschule.	Technical secondary (b) (complementary education)	-

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.3 Berufsfachschulen (Full time vocational schools) Kaufmännische (Commercial) Gewerbliche und gewerblich-technische (Trade, industry and technology) Hauswirtschaftliche, pflegerische und sozialpädagogische Berufe (Home economics and social work) Landbau und Gartenbau (Agriculture and horticulture) Kunst und Kunsthandwerk (Fine arts) Fremdsprachen (Languages)	1 to 3	Depending on institution - Hauptschule or Realschule leaving certificate	Depending on institutions either Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) or Fachschulreife or Berufsabschluss (specialist) certificate	Full time	These institutions vary considerably from one Land to the other in entry conditions, in courses given, in duration of studies and in certificate awarded. However, pupils always follow general education (intermediate or upper primary) and (pupils under 18) are exempted from attending Berufsschule courses. The most important institutions are commercial vocational schools.	Technical secondary (b)	10/11-11/13
7. Specialized technical education							
7.1 Fachschulen (Specialized secondary technical schools) für Berufe des Pflanzenbaus und der Tierwirtschaft (For agricultural occupations) für industrielle, technische und handwerkliche Berufe (For professions in industry, and crafts essentially for technicians and schools for Masters in handicrafts)	½ to 3	Hauptschule and Berufsschule leaving certificate, vocational training certificate and, more commonly now, professional experience	Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) of professional qualification depending on the type of school	Full time or part time	These schools offer the greatest variety of courses within vocational education. The "Länder" have reached skeleton agreements for some types of these schools.	Technical secondary (b) (complementary education)	-

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
für Handels-und Verkehrsberufe, Berufe des Gaststättenwesens und der privaten Dienstleistungen und Berufe des Verwaltungs- und Rechtswesens (For careers in commerce, transport, catering, private service, administration and legislation)							
für Berufe der Haushalts-, Gesundheits- und Sozialpflege (For careers in home economics, medical auxiliary work and social welfare)							
für Berufe des Geistes- und Kunstlebens (For intellectual and artistic professions)							
8. Advanced technical education							
8.1 Höhere Fachschulen (Advanced technical schools)	5 to 8 (mostly 6) semesters according to type	1. Realschulabschluss (RS-leaving certificate) and practical training or 2. equivalent (e.g. Fachschulreife)	Abschlusszeugnis (leaving certificate) giving admission to the branches of higher education corresponding to speciality studies according to results obtained in the final examination	Full time and part time	Note that in official statistics there is no distinction made between these schools and Fachschulen. Following an agreement of the Länder of 1968 most types of the Höhere Fachschulen are being transformed into Fachhochschulen (higher technical colleges) with Fachhochschulreife as entrance requirements (see 8.2)	Higher non university	
für Wirtschaft (Economics)							
für Versicherungswirtschaft (Insurance)							
für Dolmetscher und Übersetzer (Interpretor and translator)							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
für Kunst (Fine arts) für Hauswirtschaft (Home economics) für Sozialpädagogik (Social pedagogics) für Sozialarbeit (Social work) Textil- und Bekleidungswirtschaft (Textile and clothing) Others							
8.2 Fachhochschulen (Higher technical colleges) for various fields of studies e.g. engineering, commerce, social work, social pedagogics, fine arts and others	6 semesters	Fachhochschulreife (leaving certificate of Fachoberschulen)	Graduation according to field of study, giving access to all fields of study in university	Full time	Following an agreement of the Länder of 1968 the Fachhochschulen are now being opened (see 8.1 and 5.1). They do not yet exist in all Länder.	Higher non university	
8.3 Ingenieurschulen (Schools for engineers) in 22 branches of study	6 semesters	See 8.2	Graduate in engineering (Ing.-grad.) Excellent results in the final examination secure access to corresponding university studies.	Full time	After 3 semesters students sit a first exam (Vorprüfung). These schools are being transformed into Fachhochschulen. Entrance requirement will be Fachhochschulreife (see 8.2).	Higher non university (Technology)	
9. Teacher training							
9.1 Pädagogische Hochschulen (Teacher training colleges)	Minimum 6 semesters	Hochschulreife (certificate giving access to all or some branches of higher education)	1. Staatsprüfung für das Lehramt an Grund- und Hauptschulen (1st state exam giving access to second phase of teacher training)	Full time	In Hamburg, Hesse and Bavaria teacher training schools are part of the universities. In other Länder they have almost the same legal status as universities. In some Länder PH's also train the teaching staff of Realschulen and Sonderschulen (schools for disabled children).	Higher non university or university (Education)	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10. Universitäten, Technische Hochschulen und entsprechende Hochschulen (Universities, technical universities and equivalent)	Varies depending on faculty or Fachbereich In semesters	Hochschulreife (certificate giving access to all or some branches of higher education)	1. Staatsprüfungen (state examinations) 2. Hochschulprüfungen; Diplom, Magister, Promotion, Habilitation (university examinations: diploma, master's degree, doctorate, "Habilitation")	Full time	Many courses are still characterized by the great liberty which students have to compose their own syllabus and to change from one university to another. Most courses at Technical universities and some coursesat other universities require a practical training period before and/or during studies. Some professions (e.g. lawyers, teachers) require, after completion of university studies and a pass in a state exam, a second more practically oriented phase of training outside the university and a second state exam.	Higher university	
Theologie (Theology)	8 s.						
Allgemeine Medizin (Medicine)	11 s.						
Zahnmedizin (Dentistry)	10 s.						
Tiermedizin (Veterinary medecine)	9 s.						
Pharmazie (Pharmacy)	8 s.						
Rechtswissenschaft (Law)	7 s.						
Wirtschaftswissenschaft u.a. (Economy, commerce)	8 s.						
Soziologie (Sociology)	8 s.						
Politikwissenschaft (Political science)	8 s.						
Kulturwissenschaft (Humanities)	8 s.						
Sprachwissenschaft (Languages)	8 s.						
Naturwissenschaften (Pure and applied science)	10 s.						
Landwirtschaft (Agronomy)	8 s.						
Forstwirtschaft (Forestry)	8 s.						
Leibeserziehung (Physical education)	8 s.						

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
Architektur (Architecture)	8 s.						
Bauingenieurwesen (Civil engineering)	8 s.						
Maschinenbau (Construction of machines and sea vessels)	8 s.						
Flugzeugbau (Aeronautics)	8 s.						
Elektrotechnik (Electrotechnics)	8 s.						
Berg und Hüttenwesen (Mining)	8 s.						
Vermessungswesen (Quantity surveying)	8 s.						
Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen (Commercial engineering)	8 s.						
11. Other types of higher education							
11.1 Philosophisch-Theologische und Kirchliche-Hochschulen (Institutes of philosophy and theology)		Same as for universities	Theologische Abschlussprüfung (theological final examination) Theologische Doktorprüfung (theological doctorate)	Full time		Higher university	
Evangelische Theologie (Protestant theology)							
Katholische Theologie (Catholic theology)							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
11.2 Kunst- Musik- und Sport-Hochschulen (Institutes of higher education for fine arts, music and sports) Musik (Music) Bildende Künste (Fine arts) Leibeserziehung (Physical education)	6-8 s.	Hochschulreife (see above) not normally required at institutes of higher education for fine arts and music but students must prove artistic or musical ability		Full time		Higher non university	
12. Special education							
Sonderschulen Realsonderschulen Gymnasialsonderschulen Berufssonderschulen Berufsfachsonderschulen Fachsonderschulen	Variable	Depending on level of school	Same as for ordinary schools	Full time	A great number of these institutions are private and subsidized by the State. These schools differ with various handicaps children have and also with their level in school. They give either general education or vocational education.		

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
Theologie und Religionerziehung (evangelische-katholische) (Theology and religious education - protestant and catholic)	Humanities
Allgemeine Medizin (General medicine)	Medical sciences
Zahnmedizin (Dentistry)	"
Tiermedizin (Veterinary medicine)	Agriculture
Pharmazie (Pharmacy)	Medical sciences
Rechtswissenschaft (Law)	Law
Volkswirtschaftslehre (Economic sciences)	Social sciences
Technische Volkswirtschaft (Political economy)	"
Betriebswirtschaftslehre (Business administration)	"
Soziologie (Sociology)	"
Sozialwissenschaften (Social sciences)	"
Wissenschaft von der Politik (Political science)	"
Philosophie (Philosophy)	Humanities
Psychologie (Psychology)	"
Allgemeine Pädagogik (General pedagogy)	"
Geschichte (History)	"
Vorgeschichte (Pre-history)	"
Völkerkunde (Ethnology)	Social sciences
Volkskunde (History of folklore)	"
Germanistik (German)	Humanities
Latein (Latin)	"
Griechisch (Greek)	"
Latein und Griechisch (Latin and Greek)	"
Englisch-Americanistik (English-American)	"
Französisch (French)	"
Englisch und Französisch (English and French)	"
Sonstige romanische Sprachen (Other Romance languages)	"
Slavistik (Slavonic languages)	"
Dolmetscher, Übersetzer (Interpretors and translators)	"
Philologie sonstiger europäischer Sprachen und ohne nähere Angabe (Philology of other European languages without specification)	"
Vergleichende (allgemeine) Sprachwissenschaft (Indogermanistik) (General comparative linguistics indo-german)	"
Orientalistik, Philologie ausser-europäischer Sprachen (Oriental studies, non-european languages)	"
Klassische Archäologie (Classical archeology)	"
Ägyptologie (Egyptology)	"
Kunstgeschichte (History of art)	"
Theaterwissenschaft (History of the theatre)	"
Musikwissenschaft (History of music)	"
Publizistik (Journalism)	"
Sonstige Fächer der philosophischen Fachrichtung (Other literary studies)	"
Mathematik (Mathematics)	Pure sciences
Angewandte Mathematik (Applied mathematics)	Pure sciences
Physik, angewandte Physik (Physics, applied physics)	"
Astronomie (Astronomy)	"
Geophysik (Geophysics)	"
Meteorologie (Meteorology)	"
Mathematik und Physik gemeinsam (Mathematics and physics)	"
Chemie (Chemistry)	"
Physikalische Chemie (Physical chemistry)	"
Lebensmittelchemie (Biochemistry)	"
Biologie (Biology)	"
Botanik (Botany)	"
Zoologie (Zoology)	"
Anthropologie (Anthropology)	"
Geographie (Geography)	"
Geologie, Mineralogie (Geology, minerology)	"
Sonstige Naturwissenschaften (Other natural sciences)	"
Landwirtschaft (Agronomy)	Agriculture
Gartenbau und Gartengestaltung (Horticulture)	"
Brauerei, Brennerei, Zuckerwirtschaft (Breweries, distilleries, sugar refining)	"
Forstwirtschaft (Forestry)	"
Holzwirtschaft (Industries based on wood)	"
Hauswirtschafts- und Ernährungswissenschaften (Domestic economy)	Social sciences
Architektur (Architecture)	Architecture
Bauingenieurwesen (Civil engineer)	Technology
Vermessungswesen (Surveying)	"
Maschinenbau (Construction of machines and sea vessels)	"
Schiffbau (Marine engineer)	"
Flugzeugbau (Aeronautics engineer)	"
Elektrotechnik (Electrotechnics)	"
Bergbau und Hüttenkunde (Mining)	"
Metallurgie (Metallurgy)	"
Brennstofftechnik (Iron manufacturing)	"
Steine und Erden (Road and communications)	"
Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen (Commercial engineers)	"
Leibeserzienung (Physical education)	Education
Sonstige Studienfächer (Other subjects)	Others

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Kindergarten (Pre-primary school)	Fachschulen für Kindergärtnerinnen und Hortnerinnen oder für Sozialpädagogik (Specialized secondary technical schools for Kindergarten teachers)	2 years	Students must have Realschule leaving certificate or equivalent. Instruction is theoretical (psychology, children's literature, hygiene, pedagogics, etc.) as well as practical (drawing, music, gymnastics, modelling, etc.). The final examination is divided into two parts and students are required to sit the 2nd part after a further year (3rd year), teaching.
Schulkindergarten (Pre-primary classes for children of school age)	Höhere Fachschule für Jugendleiterinnen oder für Sozialpädagogik (Advanced technical schools for social pedagogy)	3 years	Students must have Realschule leaving certificate or equivalent and at least two years of practical experience. The final examination is divided into two parts and students are required to sit the 2nd part after a further year (4th year), teaching.
Grundschule (Primary school)	Pädagogische Hochschule (Teacher training college)	6 semesters	Students must have the "Hochschulreife" (certificate giving access to all or some branches of higher education). Studies comprise pedagogics and related subjects (philosophy, psychology, political science, sociology), the subjects taught in the Grundschule. Depending on the regulations of the Länder at least one of these subjects must be chosen by the students for more intense study. The course also includes a practical introduction to teaching. The first state exam is held on completion of course after which students enter the second phase of teacher training. In most of the Länder they now become probationary teachers. Depending on the Länder this period can last from two to four years. During this time the teacher is engaged in active teaching and attends study groups. The second phase of teacher training is terminated by the second state exam (final examination of teacher training). In some Länder the students enter a "Vorbereitungsdienst" (preparation period) after the first state exam which lasts one to two years depending on the Länder. During this period students attend theoretical courses at institutes called "Studienseminar" which do not belong to the teacher training college but are independently controlled by the ministries of education. Moreover they receive a practical introduction to teaching and are engaged to a certain extent in teaching. The second phase is terminated by the second state exam (final examination of teacher training). The number of teaching hours is 28 to 29 a week.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Hauptschule (Main school)	See above	6 semesters	See above (with the exception of Hesse, where the training of teachers for Hauptschule is the same as that of the teachers for Realschule)
Realschule (Intermediate school)	Universities or specialized institutes	6 to 8 semesters	Studies comprise pedagogics and two teaching subjects of the Realschule and end with the first state exam. Studies also include a practical introduction to teaching. In most of the Länder students enter the Vorbereitungsdienst, as described above, after the first state exam. In general the Vorbereitungsdienst last for 18 months and ends with the second state exam. In some Länder the students become probationary teachers after the first state exam. For detailed information about probationary period see above. In Hamburg and Bremen training of Realschule teachers is the same as that of teachers at Grund- and Hauptschule. In the other Länder teachers of Grundschule and of Hauptschule can get a qualification for teaching at the Realschule by attending additional courses of further education. The number of teaching hours is 24 to 27 a week.
Gymnasium (General secondary school)	Universities	8 semesters	Studies comprise pedagogics and at least two subjects taught in the Gymnasium and end with the first state exam which is followed by the Vorbereitungsdienst lasting in general two years. Teacher training ends with the second state exam. The number of teaching hours is 23 to 24 a week.
Technical and vocational education of all branches (Technology, commerce, agriculture, etc.) Berufsschulen Berufsfachschulen Fachschulen Berufsaufbauschulen Fachoberschulen	University	8 semesters	This type of teacher is engaged in teaching of general subjects and theory of vocational subjects. The training of these teachers is divided into three phases: - practical training in private or public enterprises lasting from one to two years. The first part of this practical training is done before the beginning of the courses and the second part is done during the course and must be finished before the first state exam. - university studies last 8 semesters and are terminated by the first state exam. - the following "Vorbereitungsdienst" (preparation period) lasts in general two years and is terminated by the second state exam. The number of teaching hours is between 23 to 27 a week.
	Fachschule (specialised secondary technical school)		Instructors are responsible for practical training in vocational schools (technische Lehrer, Werkstattlehrer) and usually have Realschule leaving certificate or equivalent (Fachschulreife) and have passed an examination as a master in handicraft or a technicians certificate and five years of professional experience.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
Höhere Fachschulen (Advanced technical schools) Ingenieurschulen (Schools for engineers)	University	8 semesters	Teachers have a university degree in the subject they teach e.g. Diplom-ingenieur and at least five years of professional experience in a senior post.
Sonderschule (School for the handicapped)	Special institutes in universities and teacher training colleges	4 semesters	In general students must have passed at least the first state exam of teacher training for Grund- and Hauptschule and accomplished a practical training at a school for handicapped children. Studies comprise pedagogics for handicapped and end with a first state exam which is followed by practical training or Vorbereitungsdienst depending on the previous training of the student and on existing regulations. In Northrhine-Westphalia there exists an additional possibility of teacher training for the handicapped which starts directly after the Abitur and lasts for 8 semesters. Studies end with the first state exam and are followed by a Vorbereitungsdienst of 18 months after which the second state exam is held. The number of teaching hours is 23 or 24 a week.
Specialized teachers of: Grundschule Hauptschule Realschule Berufsschule	Pädagogische Fachinstitute (Special teacher training institutes)		These institutes train teachers of drawing, painting, handwork and home-crafts, music, physical education, typewriting and shorthand. Students must have the Realschule leaving certificate or equivalent. Depending on the Länder the training last two to four years and comprises theoretical and practical instruction and ends with a state exam. These teachers can teach in Grund- and Hauptschulen provided they attend additional courses at the teacher training college.
Higher education (Universities and equivalent)	Universities		- Chairholders (Lehrstuhlinhaber) (a) Ordinary professor (Ordentlicher Professor): is responsible for the teaching of his subject. (b) Extraordinary professor (Ausserordentlicher Professor): is responsible for teaching of new subjects which are still in their infancy or very specialized disciplines (Lehrstuhlinhaber; chairholder). - Middle level staff (c) Head of department and professor: "Wissenschaftlicher Rat" and professor: are responsible for special duties in teaching and research and usually relieve the chairholders of some of their tasks. (d) "Ausserplanmässiger Professor": recruited from amongst the Dozenten (or wissenschaftliche Assistenten with "Habilitation") with at least 4 to 6 years service.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			(e) "Dozent": the status is acquired through the "Habilitation" after the presentation of an important research paper and delivery of a prepared lecture followed by a discussion (colloquium) before the faculty board. The majority of university teachers (a) - (d) are recuited from amongst this group. (f) Honorary professor: works outside the institutions of higher education but can give lectures or can conduct tutorials on a particular subject. (g) "Akademischer Rat": teacher delegated from secondary education (Studienrat im Hochschuldienst): these members of staff are as a rule responsible for teaching of a preparatory nature. (h) "Lektor": especially with teaching duties in foreign languages. - Junior staff (i) "Wissenschaftlicher Assistent": in general they must hold their doctorate or in some subjects the diploma; they generally continue their studies and work towards the "Habilitation". Their posts are limited in time. They generally assist chairholders in teaching and research work. The greater part of university teaching staff is recruited from amongst them. Their position is in a phase of transformation at present.

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JAPAN

(May 1971)

Compulsory schooling: 9 years, from the age of 6 to 15

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. Pre-primary education							
1.1. Yōchien (pre-primary schools)	1-3	3, 4 or 5 years old		full time	Pre-primary schools admit children aged 3, 4 or 5 and provide them with 3, 2 and 1 year courses, respectively. The majority of the kindergartens are privately run, but under the supervision of education authorities. Apart from kindergartens there are day nurseries (Hioku-Jo), supervised by the Welfare Authorities. These day nurseries cater for those infants aged 0 to 5 and 6 who are taken care of by institutions till their entrance to elementary school. Most of the day nurseries are run by local governments.	Pre-primary	-
2. Primary education							
2.1. Shogakkō (primary schools)	6	6 years old	Leaving certificate giving access to 1st cycle or short course secondary schools	full time	In primary schools most of the teachers are assigned to a single class of a particular grade and teach the children in most subjects. The other teachers are specialists in fine arts, music, physical education, home-craft, etc.	Primary	1-6
3. General secondary education - 1st cycle							
3.1 Chūgakkō (1st cycle secondary schools)	3	Leaving certificate from a primary school. At the municipal 1st cycle secondary schools there is no selection procedure, while at the national and private ones entrance exams are necessary.	Leaving certificate giving access to 2nd cycle secondary schools, on a competitive basis ; admission is also granted to technical colleges and to miscellaneous schools.	full time	All children must go on to a 1st cycle secondary school to complete the nine years of compulsory schooling. Instruction is here departmentalised to a large extent and the majority of teachers are specialists in one or two subjects.	General secondary (a)	7-9

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4. General secondary education 2nd cycle							
4.1. Kotogakko (2nd cycle secondary schools) Full-time Part-time Correspondence Course	3 4 or + 4 or +	Local 2nd cycle secondary schools select their entrants on the basis of the results of the achievement test set by the local authorities and the reports from 1st cycle secondary school principals. National and private schools select their entrants on the basis of an entrance examination set by individual institutions and the reports from 1st cycle secondary school principals.	35 class hours count for 1 credit. The minimum number of credits required for the completion of any 2nd cycle secondary school course is 85. The leaving certificate gives access to institutions of higher education (universities and junior colleges) on a competitive basis.	variable	After World War II, the intermediate school and the vocational school were unified into a single 2nd cycle secondary school. The courses offered may be classified into general and specialised courses. Specialised courses are further classified as vocational and non-vocational ones. Vocational courses include: Agriculture, Fishery, Technical Commercial, Home economics Nursing, etc. Non-vocational courses include: Science - Mathematics Music Fine Arts, etc. There are 2nd cycle secondary schools providing only the general course (even in the general course some specialisation is possible because of optional subjects); while other schools offer both the general course and various specialised courses. Some of the schools are specialised vocational schools offering training in one or more fields. The revised Course of Study which will become effective in 1973, specifies that all students, whatever courses they are enrolled in must cover the following fields of study: Japanese language, Social studies, Mathematics, Science, Health and physical education, Fine arts, Homecraft (girls only). In a report, submitted in 1967, on the diversification of vocational education in 2nd cycle secondary school, the	The general course and non-vocational courses: General Secondary (a) Vocational courses: Technical Secondary (a) and (b)	10-12/13

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					introduction of new vocational courses such as cooking, dressmaking, salesmanship, bookkeeping, metal work, handicrafts, etc. were recommended. The part-time courses are of two types: day and evening courses. The majority of them are evening courses. Both the part-time and correspondence courses lead to a diploma equivalent to that available to students in full-time courses.		
5. Special education							
5.1. Tokushu-Kyōiku-Gakko (Special schools)					The children who are required to enter school in April previously undergo a medical examination, which identifies those who are physically or mentally handicapped. There are special for the blind, the deaf, and for the otherwise handicapped.		
Departments:			Similar to the corresponding regular schools.	full time			
Pre-primary	1-3					Pre-primary	
Primary	6					Primary	1-6
1st cycle (short course) Secondary	3					General secondary(a)	7-9
2nd cycle (long course) Secondary	3					General or technical secondary (a) or (b)	10-12
6. Other types of secondary education							
6.1. Kakushugakko (Miscellaneous schools)	Varia (Min. 3 months, most frequently 1 year)	Variable		Variable	Miscellaneous schools, mostly privately run, still play an important role. They provide an opportunity to obtain professional or practical knowledge and techniques.		Variable
The Main courses:							
General						General or technical Secondary(b)	
Language						"	
Agriculture						"	
Engineering						"	
Automobile						"	
Commerce						"	
Bookkeeping and Accounting						"	
Dressmaking and Handicraft						"	
Home economics						"	
Dietetics and Infant care						"	
Midwifery and Nursing						"	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
Beautician's course Typing and shorthand Arts and Music Training of pre-primary teachers Cooking Others						Technical " " Teacher tr. Technical "	
6.2. Vocational schools.	3 months - 4 years	Finished compulsory school. Additional requirements must be met for some of the courses.	Certificate of technician for those who have passed examinations	full time	These centres are under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour. Subjects and hours of training are variable depending on the courses.	Technical secondary (a) or (b)	Variable
7. Shakai Kyoiku Social Education					Social education in Japan is carried out in various forms. Pupils are taught in classes, seminars, or meetings. Correspondence courses, reading rooms and other teaching aids are available for individual pupils. Public halls (Kominkan) which are provided by the municipalities, or the national and local youth centres (Seinen-No-Ie) are used for group learning. Universities and schools often also open courses for social education with a view to providing lifelong education.	Complementary	Variable
-Individual Courses							
7.1. Correspondence courses	6 - 24 months	Variable	Variable	part time	Correspondence courses follow a set syllabus of studies run by schools, universities or other institutions. The Ministry of Education gives approval to those which are recommendable from the viewpoint of social education. Courses are varied, including law, practical training for business, shorthand, electrical engineering, construction, cooking, languages, etc.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
7.2. Telecommunication programme	Variable	Variable	Variable	part time	There are various television or radio programmes for social education. Some programmes aim at educating a certain age group, and some programmes are for improvement of vocational skills. Languages are taught through these media too. These programmes play an important role in teaching on an individual basis. NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) makes most of these programmes, but some commercial television and some shortwave commercial radios also provide educational programmes.		
- Group Learning							
7.3. Youth Classes	About 1 year	Mostly those between the age of finishing compulsory school and 25 years old.	Variable	part time	The aim of youth classes is to promote working youths' knowledge and vocational skill and management and to increase their general education.		
7.4. Parents classes	Variable	Variable	Variable	part time	The aim of these classes is to guide parents in the bringing up and education of their children.		
7.5. Women's classes	Variable	Variable	Variable	part time	Classes for women in subjects closely related to their everyday life. These subjects include family life, educating children at home, citizenship professional life, etc.		
7.6. Classes for elderly people	Variable	Variable	Variable	part time	Classes aim at instructing elderly people in social behaviour and in how to spend their leisure time. Subjects taught in these classes include health and hygiene, hobbies, general knowledge, professional skills, etc.		
8. Technical education		Finished 1st cycle secondary school. Admission is obtained usually on a competitive basis. The selective procedure is similar to that described for entrance to 2nd cycle secondary school. (see above).	Technician. Certificate holders may apply for admission to a university.	full time	Technical colleges came into existence in 1962; most of them are run by the State. Whereas a credit-system is applied at the universities and colleges, the number of class hours is applied at the technical colleges. A full five-year course will contain at least 6,545 class hours distributed between general education (humanities, natural sciences and social sciences, foreign languages, physical education), and professional education.	The first 3 years: Technical secondary (a) The last 2 years: Higher non university (Technology)	10-12 13-14
8.1. Kōtō-senmon-gakko (Technical schools)	5						

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Type of Education (7)	O.E.C.D. Classification: Years of Study (8)
8.2. (Merchant navy college)	5½	See 8.1.	Staff of merchant navy	full time	Merchant navy colleges came into existence in 1967; all of them are run by the State. The system of credits is applied also in these colleges. A full five and half years course will contain at least 5,950 class hours, distributed between general education and professional education, and 12 months training at sea.	See 8.1.	10-14½
9. Higher education (Universities and junior colleges)		The universities and the junior colleges require for admission the completion of 2nd cycle secondary schooling or its equivalent. Practically all the universities and junior colleges limit the number of students to be admitted each year. Consequently admission to these institutions is obtained on a competitive basis. In general, students are selected mainly by means of the entrance examination set by each institution. The 2nd cycle secondary school record is also taken account of. A growing number of institutions (153 universities, 286 junior colleges in 1970) select a certain proportion (up to 20 %) of the entrants solely on the basis of the recommendations of school principals. A small		Usually full time but evening courses do exist	There are nearly 400 universities and 500 junior colleges in Japan. In universities and junior colleges credits are uniformly defined. A lecture class of one hour a week, requiring two hours of student preparation and of 15 weeks duration, yields one credit. A seminar class of two hours a week requiring one hour of student preparation and of 15 weeks duration, yields one credit, as do laboratory classes of the same duration, requiring 3 hours work per week. Besides the regular courses: advanced courses, short-term courses and correspondence courses are offered at some of the universities and junior colleges. Classification of these courses, by level or by field of study may be difficult. Usually the correspondence courses are of longer duration thar the regular ones (cf. 2nd cycle secondary schools), but lead to a similar examination or degree.		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
		number of institutions select all entrants solely on the basis of the 2nd cycle secondary school records of applicants.					
9.1. Tanki-daigaku (junior colleges)	2-3	More than 90% of the students attend private junior colleges; there also exist colleges maintained by the local authorities or by the State.			2-year course: The student must obtain 62 credits of which 12 are achieved in general education and two in physical education. 3-year course: 18 credits are required in general subjects and 3 credits in physical education and the total needed is 93 credits. Neither of the courses qualifies for a first degree (Gakushi) but the credits acquired at junior colleges may be counted as part of the credits leading to this degree.	Higher non-university Higher non-university	13-14 or variable 13-15 or variable
9.2. Daigaku (Universities)					About 75% of the students attend private universities. In addition to these, there are universities run by the local authorities or by the State. Great efforts have been made to standardise the quality of the universities throughout the country, but, differences still exist. Tokyo alone has one-third of universities and one-half of the students. Students tend to try to enter top-ranking universities and this pressure has created the so-called "ronin-student" i.e. students who having failed to pass the entrance examination for the top-ranking schools, spend years cramming for a re-sit rather than enter an inferior institution. In the universities, students study subjects of general education (36 credits in the following three fields: humanities, social science and natural science), foreign languages (8 credits), health and physical education (4 credits) and professional subjects (76 credits).		

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
			Gakushi (First degree) usually 4 years, medicine and dentistry 6 years		"Gakushi" is thus obtained after 4 years of study and the accumulation of 124 credits. Exception is made for the faculties of medicine and dentistry where the students must complete 2 years of general education (64 credits) followed by four years of professional training.	Higher university	
		First degree	Shushi (post graduate diploma) Minimum: 2 years		"Shushi" requires 30 additional credits, a research thesis and a final examination. There is no post-graduate diploma for medical studies, but doctorates may be obtained. Graduate Schools ("Daigkiun") do not exist at every university.	Post-graduate	
		First degree	Hakushi (doctorate) Minimum: 5 years.		"Hakushi" is awarded after the acquisition of at least 50 credits after the first degree, defence of a research thesis and a final examination.	Post-graduate	
10. Other forms of education					In addition to State and private types of education for which statistical data are collected and published regularly there are also many other training possibilities organised by public and private bodies.		

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
- Tanki-daigaku (junior colleges)	
Literature	Humanities
Law	Law
Politics	Social sciences
Commerce and Economics	Social sciences
Science	Pure sciences
Engineering	Technology
Agriculture	Agriculture
Home Economics and Health	Social sciences
Teacher training and physical education	Education
Fine Arts	Fine Arts
- Daigaku (universities)	
Literature	Humanities
Law	Law
Politics	Social sciences
Commerce and Economics	Social sciences
Science	Pure sciences
Engineering	Technology
Merchant navy	Technology
Agriculture	Agriculture
Medicine, dentistry and pharmacy	Medical sciences
Nursing	Medical sciences
Home economics	Social sciences
Physical education	Education
Teacher training	Education
Fine Arts	Fine Arts
Liberal Arts	Humanities
A more detailed analysis may be made on the basis of the following list showing the existing faculties in the universities:	
Science	Pure sciences
Oceanography	" "
Engineering	Technology
Medicine	Medical sciences
Dentistry	" "
Pharmacy	" "
Health care and nursing	" "
Agriculture	Agriculture
Horticulture	"
Veterinary medicine	"
Stock raising	"
Dairy farming	"
Buddhism	Humanities
Humanities	"
Foreign languages	"
General culture	"
Literature	"
Theology	"
Liberal arts	"
Fine Arts	Fine arts
Music	" "
Teacher training	Education
Education	"
Physical Education	"
Law	Law
Home Economics	Social sciences
Sociology	" "
Social welfare	" "
Business Management	" "
Commerce	" "
Economics	" "
Politics	" "
Social sciences	" "
Telecommunication	Technology
Food and nutrition	Social sciences
Sanitary science	Medical sciences
Merchant navy	Technology
Industrial Art	"
Textile	"
Plastic Arts	Fine Arts

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			Certificate requirements vary with school level Teacher certificates are classified as regular and "deputy" teachers certificate. The former are sub-divided into first and second class certificates. Teacher certificates for pre-primary and primary schools cover all subjects; those for 1st cycle and 2nd cycle secondary schools are for specialist subjects. In order to become school principals, teachers must hold first-class certificates. Those who have a "deputy" teachers certificate can be assistant teachers and the certificate is honoured for three years only. Teachers seeking higher class certificates must earn the additional credits and must have served for the prescribed number of years with good records as school teachers. The required credits may be acquired through in-service training (e.g., correspondence and other off-campus courses) or by attending regular university courses.
1. Pre-primary	School for training of teachers in Pre-primary schools (Cf. "Miscellaneous schools") and Institutions of higher education.		"Deputy teachers" certificate: leaving certificate from the 2nd cycle of secondary school (or the equivalent) and passing educational personnel examinations conducted under prefectural auspices.
		2	Second-class certificate: junior college graduates or the equivalent.
		4	First-class certificate: University graduates (Gakushi) or the equivalent.
2. Primary school	Institutions of higher education	2-4	The majority of the primary school teachers are trained at four-year teacher training courses in national universities. Others are trained at four-year or two-year courses in a small number of local and private institutions of higher education. Deputy teacher's, second-class and first-class certificates are obtained on the same basis as for pre-primary teachers.
3. Secondary school	Institutions of higher education		The certificates for 1st cycle and 2nd cycle secondary school teachers are available for all students who have acquired the minimum number of credits in each of the following subjects: General education Teaching subjects Professional subjects.
3.1. 1st cycle		2-4	Certificates (deputy, second-class and first class) are granted on the same terms as for primary school and pre-primary teachers.
3.2. 2nd cycle			Deputy Certificate: junior college graduates or the equivalent.
		4	Second-class certificate: university graduates (Gakushi) or the equivalent.
		6	First-class certificate: graduates from the post-graduate course of a graduate school.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
			In 1966, the first graduate school in teacher training was set up in Tokyo and in 1968, a similar school was established in Osaka. The aims of these graduate schools in teacher training are: - to train teachers and researchers in the colleges on the subjects taught in primary and secondary schools; - to train top teaching staff at the compulsory education level; - to provide school teachers with opportunities for systematic in-service training and research.
4. Special schools	Institutions of higher education	2-4	In 1970-71, 46 national teacher training faculties provided courses for the training of special school teachers.
5. Other schools	Special institutes	3	There exist national training institutes for nurse teachers.
6. Institutions of Higher Education (including technical colleges)	Universities	Variable	The grades of academic staff are: Professor Assistant Professor Lecturer Assistant. The qualifications required are stipulated by a Ministry of Education Decree. In the case of a professor for instance, he should satisfy one of the following requirements: - hold a doctorate; - have published research recognised to be equivalent to a doctorate; - have experience as an assistant professor at a university, and published research which would particularly qualify him for the post. University staff have an obligation by law to concentrate their efforts on their duties. However, they may carry out other educational activities if these do not interfere with their university duties.

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